

Department of Corrections

Government Management, Accountability and Performance

April 05, 2006

Today's Agenda

Accomplishments	Slide 2
Re-Offense Behavior	Slide 3
Sex Offender Treatment-Confinement	Slides 4-5
Sex Offender Treatment-Community	Slide 6
Timeliness of Intakes	Slide 7
Sex Offender Registration	Slide 8
Housing and Employment	Slide 9
Prison Capacity and Community Supervision	Slides 10-11
Human Resource Challenges	Slides 12-13

Harold W. Clarke, Department of Corrections Secretary



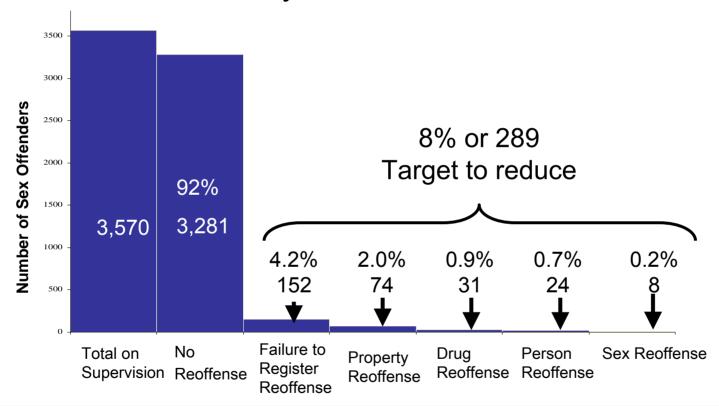
What have we accomplished since the last forum?

- ➤ We established a baseline measure on sex offender re-offense behavior in collaboration with the Office of Financial Management
- ➤ With the help of Department of Personnel, we hired and trained 5 professional staff in the Sex Offender Treatment Program
- > We are increasing the number of offenders receiving treatment
- ➤ With the GMAP focus, we have exceeded our offender risk assessment intake goal in January
- ➤ Although we have struggled, we have learned a great deal about the sex offender management processes and the challenges associated with them
- ➤ We took part in the recent legislative session that had a great deal of focus on sex offender management 18 pieces of legislation have been signed into law

April 5, 2006 2



What is the re-offense behavior for sex offenders while they are in the community?

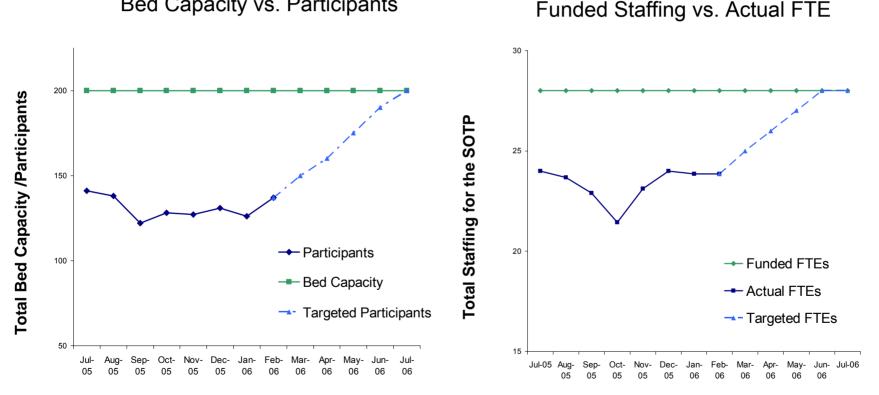


	Actions	Who	Due Date
1	Develop a quarterly review of sex offenders on community supervision and	Budget	6/30/2006
	monitor reoffense.	Management	
2	As offender management practices change, develop a control group to monitor	Budget	TBD
	changes in re-offense.	Management	



What is the treatment capacity in the prison system?

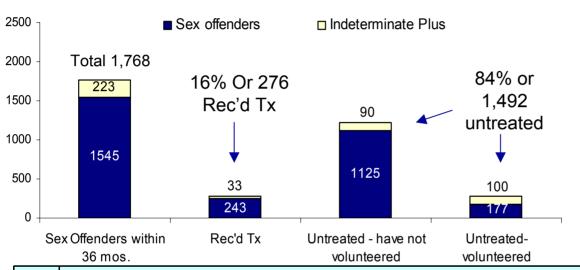




Source: Actual population through 2/2006, as identified in the end of month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) participation list. Actual staffing based on the Agency Financial Reporting System (AFRS) Full Time Equivalent (FTE) counts through 2/2006.



What percentage of sex offenders in confinement receive or complete treatment within 36 months of release?

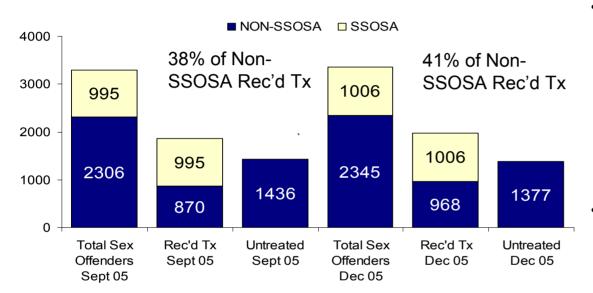


- A review of current referral practices identified several barriers such as lack of understanding of the program and how services are prioritized.
- SOTP bed utilization is at 149 as of 3/27/06.
- Once at full capacity, our goal for offenders receiving/completed treatment will increase to 20% from 16%.

	Actions	Who	Due Date
1	Conduct Cost Benefit analysis of current statewide programs to identify	Budget	5/31/2006
	resources to increase capacity.	Management	
2	Increase use of current treatment capacity in SOTP to 100%. (200 beds)	SOTP	7/31/2006
3	Develop strategies and solutions to increase the number of sex offenders	SOTP	8/31/2006
	volunteering for treatment.		
4	Implement a redesigned referral process that increases offender awareness	SOTP	9/30/2006
	and provides for increased case reviews for applicability and services.		
5	Complete a review of treatment program processes and implement any	SOTP	9/30/2006
	identified possible efficiencies. Re-evaluate the 36 month eligibility target		
	group for treatment.		



What percentage of sex offenders in the community are receiving or have completed treatment?



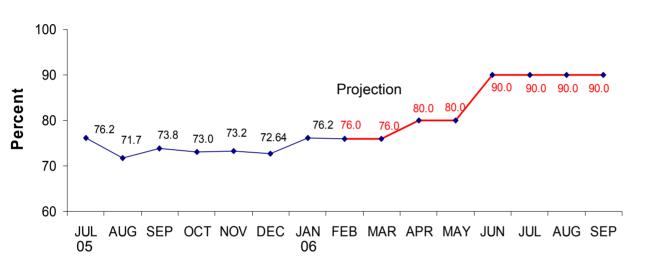
- Significant reasons identified as treatment barriers in the community:
 - 40% don't have a treatment condition - DOC authority to add condition exists for only 5% of the these
 - 19% Refused treatment or were unamenable
 - 15% were indigent
 - 9% on warrant status
 - Court ordered treatment conditions will increase as Indeterminate Plus offender counts rise and offenders sentenced under previous sentencing structures phase out.

	Actions	Who	Due Date
1	Conduct Cost Benefit analysis of current statewide programs to identify	Budget	5/31/2006
	resources to increase capacity.	Management	
2	Add sex offender treatment conditions, based on revised policy and resource	Community	6/30/2006
	reallocation.	Corrections	
3	Design additional community based treatment modalities. (i.e. for sex offenders	SOTP	6/30/2006
	released without treatment while incarcerated)		
4	Develop and submit budget proposal to the Governor addressing the full sex	Budget	9/1/2006
	offender treatment needs.	Management	



How are we improving timeliness of intakes?

Percent of Timely Intakes for all Offenders 2005

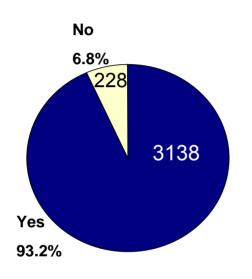


- Exceeded target within the first month of new exception reporting process.
- Some intakes are unreachable and will prevent us from 100% timeliness of intakes. As of 1/31/06,
 - Offender absconds (135)
 - In-custody in other jurisdictions (20)

	Actions	Who	Due Date
1	Update Intake Policy and field instructions to support adjustments in processes.	Community Corrections	6/30/2006
2	Pilot process of completing intakes in prison, prior to offender leaving facility.	Community Corrections	6/30/2006



What percentage of sex offenders on community supervision are accurately registered with law enforcement?



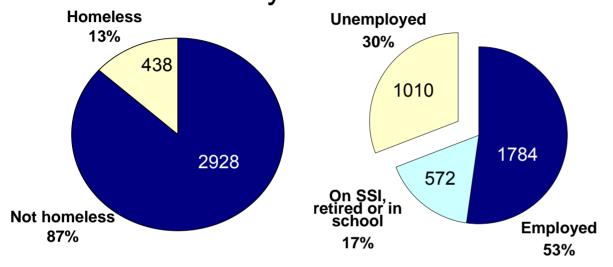
- DOC case audits indicate the majority of cases not currently living at the registered address result from:
 - Offenders on warrant status and whereabouts are unknown (148)
 - Not registered (80)
- Law enforcement and DOC data bases are not integrated.
- Communication between DOC and law enforcement is fairly high, but it lacks standard protocols statewide and varies office to office and officer to officer.

	Actions	Who	Due Date
1	Develop improved strategies with community partners to increase registration	Community	4/30/2006
	compliance. Will conduct internal GMAP on registration tracking and compliance.	Corrections	
2	Partner with Washington Association of Sheriffs' and Police Chiefs (WASPC) to	Deputy	8/30/2006
	update model policy on sex offender notification.	Secretary,	
		ESR Chair	
3	Partner with WASPC and other agencies to improve information exchange and	Deputy	8/30/2006
	data sharing.	Secretary,	
		ESR Chair	



How will we increase housing and employment opportunities in the community?

Analysis:

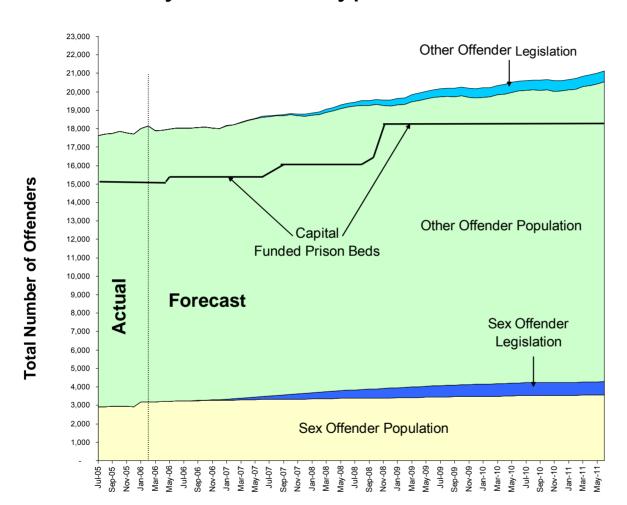


- One half of homeless offenders are unemployed.
- Confinement for supervision violations and new charges contribute to loss of housing.
- About two thirds of those employed were in their job over six months.
- Of the unemployed, roughly 60% of them appear to be eligible for work search and employment.
- 35% of unemployed have less than 12th grade education.

	Actions	Who	Due Date
1	Continue to participate in task forces created through the Homelessness and Housing Assistance Act (HHAA) 2005, in the development of local 10 year plans to end homelessness.	Regional Administrators	Ongoing
2	Research ability to impose a condition of supervision on unemployed sex offenders to mandate participation in structured job search, employment readiness program or work crew.	Field Administrators	4/30/06
3	Conduct cost benefit analysis on current statewide programs to identify resources to reallocate towards providing employment services.	Budget Management	5/31/06
4	Develop and submit budget proposal to the Governor addressing the full sex offender employment service needs.	Budget Management	9/30/06



How many and what type of offenders do we incarcerate?

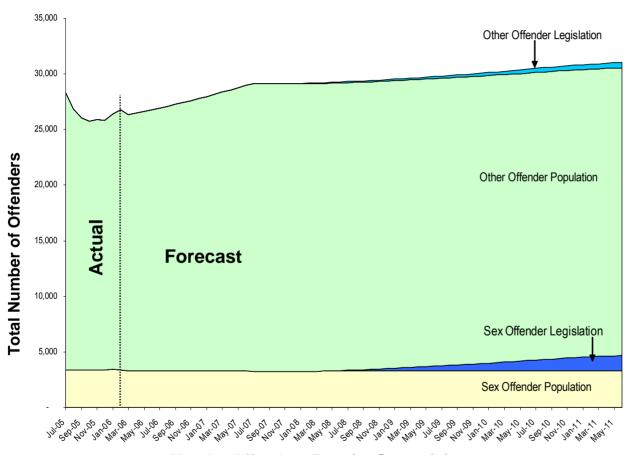


- Combined sentencing changes in 2006 Legislative Session adds approximately 1,300 additional offenders by FY 2011
- 2006 Supplemental Capital Budget assumes funding for approximately 692 additional beds by FY 2009.
- Assumed capacity shortfall is approximately 3,100 or 15%.
- Current out-of-state beds are 908 and are projected to expand to 1,283 by June 2007.
- Current contracted jail capacity is 796 and are projected to expand to 1,186 by June 2007.

Months Offenders Require Incarceration



How many and what type of offenders do we supervise in the community?



Analysis:

- Combined sentencing changes in 2006 Legislative Session adds approximately 1,848 additional offenders to community supervision by FY 2011.
- Between January 2004 and January 2006, the population of offenders on active supervision decreased by 21%, while the percent of offenders on active supervision classified as high risk (RMA or RMB) have increased by 33%.

Months Offenders Require Supervision

Source: Actual population through 2/2006, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS), population estimates 3/2006 through 6/2011 based on Community Supervision Forecast provided by Caseload Forecast Council, (with inflationary factor), and based on Fiscal Notes prepared in the 2006 Legislative Session.



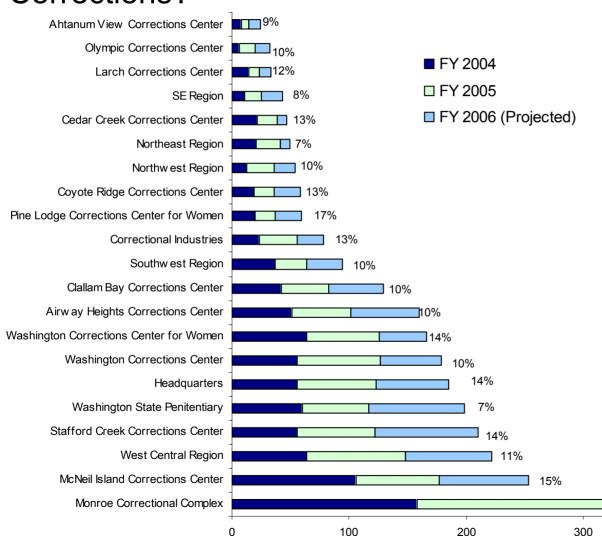
16%

12

500

How many employees are leaving the Department of

Corrections?



Analysis:

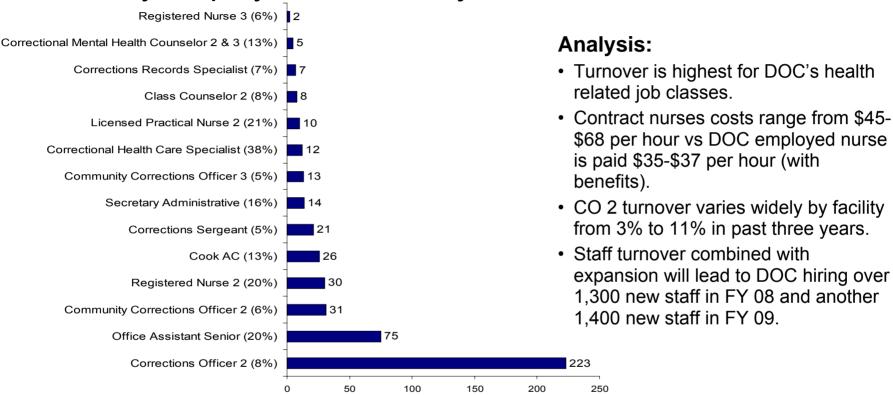
400

- DOC overall turnover rate is 12%. This translates into 2.799 employees leaving DOC over a 3-year period.
- Unemployment rates are trending down statewide from over 7% in FY 03 to 5.3% in January 2006.
- Salary parity continues to be an issue. Puget Sound counties are paying custody officers 25%-50% higher than DOC.

Source: Department of Personnel data warehouse. April 5, 2006



How many employees left each job class in FY 2005?



	Actions	Who	Due Date
1	Partner with DOP to develop a recruitment plan for the expansions at WSP and	Human	6/30/2006
	CRCC.	Resources	
2	Engage other state agency partners to develop strategies for recruitment,	DOC Exec.	7/31/2006
	economic development and infrastructure improvements in SE Washington.	Team	
3	Develop a comprehensive retention plan that targets the reasons that employees	Human	10/1/2006
	leave DOC.	Resources	



Department of Corrections

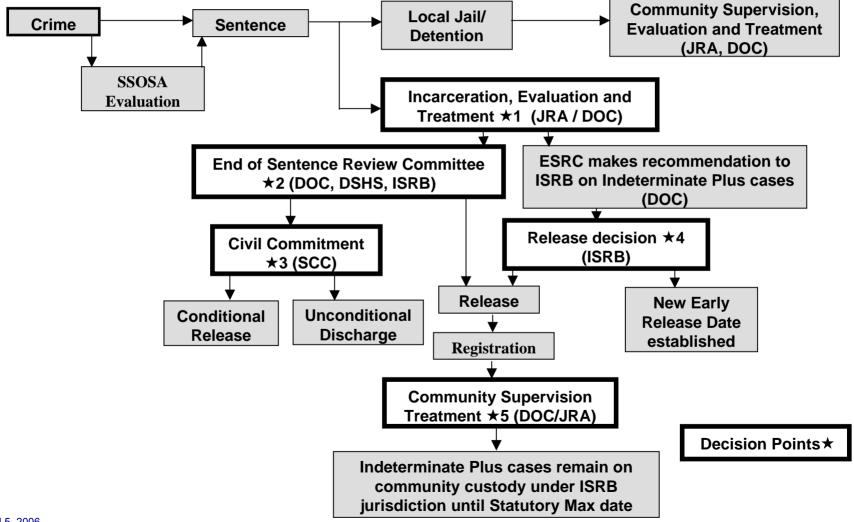
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Supplemental Slides

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What are the critical decision points in managing sex offenders?



April 5, 2006



What are the primary tools used to assess sex offenders?

DOC Function	Assessment Tool	Limitations	Status
Offender Management	Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R)◆Risk Management Instrument (RMI)	WSIPP findings identified a subset of these items could better predict recidivism. RMI not scientifically developed.	DOC is working with the Washington Institute for Public Policy to develop a new offender needs assessment tool to replace the LSI-R as well as a new Static Risk Assessment to replace the RMI.
●Recommendations to ISRB ●Treatment Prioritization	Tools for predicting the risk of sexual re-offense Rapid Risk Assessment for Sexual Offender Recidivism (RRASOR) Static –99 Minnesota Sex Offender Screening Tool –Revised (MnSOST)	 Tools not validated on Washington State population. Attempts to overuse the actuarial assessment. 	 Continued use with ongoing inter-rater reliability tracked. Ongoing review of best practices to improve services. DOC participating with WSIPP and DSHS to develop Washington State validated risk measure. Proposal pending.
End of Sentence Review Committee	 Washington State Sex Offender Risk Level Classification Tool Notification Considerations 	Out dated tool Notification considerations not scientifically developed	 ■WASPC and DOC develop new Model Policy. Report due to Legislature 12/2006. ■Model Policy to include new tool for notification.